

TWO NEW FALSE SPIDER MITES FROM MEXICO AND A NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORD

(ACARINA: TENUIPALPIDAE)

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The occurrence and range of mites of the family Tenuipalpidae in Mexico are poorly known. The addition of two new species and a new distribution record for *Aegyptobia macswaini* (P. & B.) contributes a bit to our knowledge of the family in this region.

Dr. E. W. Baker, U. S. Department of Agriculture, kindly compared specimens of *Aegyptobia macswaini* from San Blas with the type specimen in the U. S. National Museum.

The genus *Aegyptobia* is represented in Mexico by four species; the females may be separated by the characters given in the following key which has been adapted in part from Pritchard and Baker (1958):

- 1. Claws with strong distal hooks; dorsal setae strongly expanded 2
 Claws without distal hooks; dorsal setae slender 3
- 2. Propodosoma medially with anterior border deeply emarginate
 *vanus* (P. & B.)
 Propodosoma medially with anterior border evenly rounded
 *ceibae*, new species
- 3. Hysterosoma with longitudinal striae mediodorsad *macswaini* (P. & B.)
 Hysterosoma with transverse striae mediodorsad *glytus* (P. & B.)

***Aegyptobia ceibae*, new species**

(Fig. 1)

The female *Aegyptobia ceibae* resembles *A. vannus* (P. & B.) 1958, but differs most noticeably from that species in having much smaller dorsal setae, the propodosoma medially with the anterior border evenly rounded, and the dorsal surface of the body nearly smooth. The male and nymph are unknown.

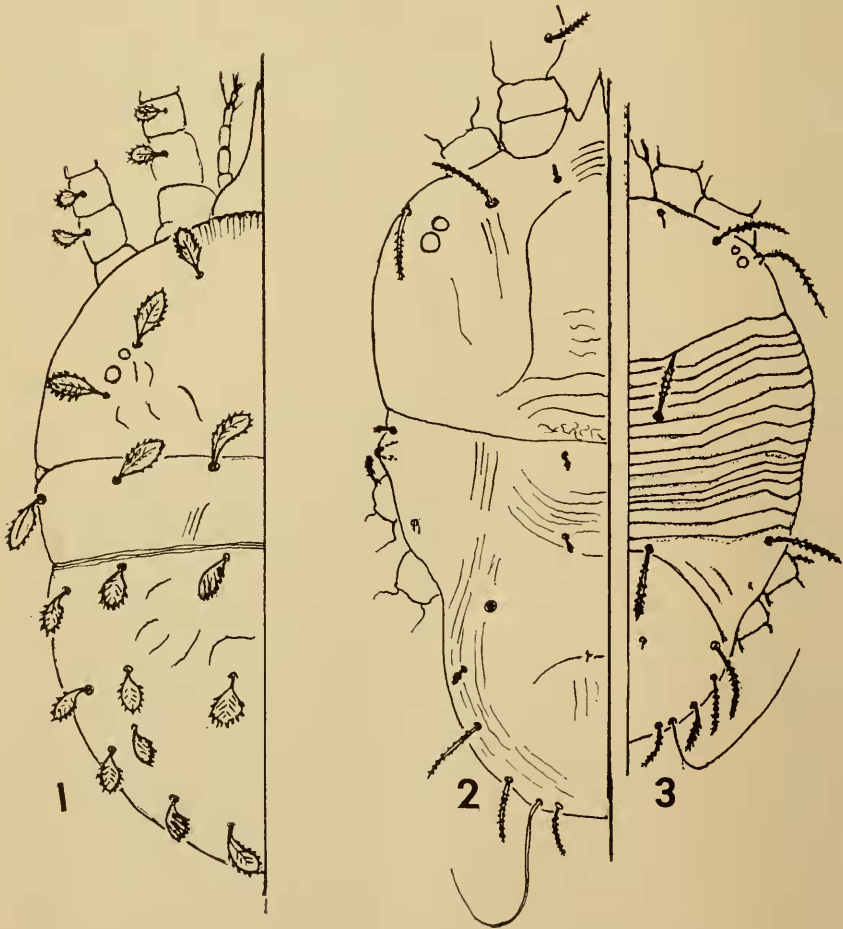
Female.—Body bright red, broadly oval, length (excluding rostrum) 237 microns, width 163 microns. Rostrum reaching from about distal end of genu I in one specimen to somewhat beyond distal end of tibia I in others; dorsum of body practically smooth, dorsal body setae broadly oval, serrate; Venter practically smooth except for folds bordering genital plate; anterior medioventrals longer than posterior pair; genital setae very narrowly lanceolate and apparently smooth. Segment 5 of palpus with 2 setae and a sensory rod, segment 4 with 2 setae, other segments bare; dorsal setae of femora I and II and genua I and II broadly oval, serrate; tarsi I and II each with a sensory rod reaching only to base of claws; claws with large hooks.

Holotype.—Female, Route 15 about 12 miles south of Guadalajara, Jalisco, March 13, 1957 (D. De Leon), on *Ceiba* sp. *Paratypes*.—3 females, other data same as for holotype.

Aegyptobia macswaini (Pritchard and Baker, 1952)

This species, known previously only from California, was collected April 1957 on *Pectis arenaria* growing along the beach at San Blas, Nayarit.

The genus *Tenuipalpus* is represented in Mexico by 19 species, including *uvae*, n. sp. The nymphs of some Mexican species, including *uvae*, have one or more pairs of the dorsocentral hysterosomal setae strongly developed; nymphs with comparable setal development have not yet been found in other regions.



Aegyptobia ceibae, n. sp. Fig. 1, dorsum of female. *Tenuipalpus uvae*, n. sp. Fig. 2, dorsum of female; fig. 3, dorsum of nymph.

Tenuipalpus uvae, new species

(Figs. 2 and 3)

The female *Tenuipalpus uvae* resembles *T. crescentiae* DeL. 1957, but differs from that species in having two setae on the anterior margin of genua I and II, the dorsolaterals filiform, and in other characters. The nymph is also distinctive. The male is unknown.

Female.—Body dark red, length 278 microns, width 165 microns. Dorsum of propodosoma and hysterosoma nearly smooth, with markings and setae as shown in figure 2; dorsolateral setae coarsely filiform, serrate, most of them between 20 and 38 microns long. Venter smooth, with one pair of anterior and one pair of posterior medioventral metapodosomals; all ventral setae smooth. Palpus apparently 2-segmented; genua I and II each with two setae on anterior margin and one seta on posterior margin, tarsi I and II each with a sensory rod and an overlying seta, coxa III and genu III each with a seta on anterior margin, genu IV bare.

Nymph.—Dorsal setae as shown in figure 3.

Holotype.—Female, San Blas, Nayarit, May 21, 1957 (D. De Leon), on a large tree (with pinnate leaves and small white flowers in racemes), called "uva" by the inhabitants. *Paratypes*.—6 females, 6 nymphs, other data same as for holotype.

The types of the two new species are in the author's collection.

REFERENCES

- De Leon, D. 1957. The genus *Tenuipalpus* in Mexico. Florida Ent. 40(3): 81-93.
Pritchard, A. E. and E. W. Baker. 1952. The false spider mites of California. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent. 9(1): 1-93.
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